

**SỞ GD & ĐT NAM ĐỊNH**  
**TRƯỜNG THPT ĐỖ HUY LIÊU**  
**CHUYÊN ĐỀ ÔN TẬP**

**TÊN CHUYÊN ĐỀ: TỪ VỰNG CHỦ ĐỀ URBANISATION**

**I. MỤC TIÊU**

**1. Yêu cầu cần đạt**

- Giúp học sinh hiểu và vận dụng được từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề về "Urbanisation" trong các bài tập và đề thi.
- Rèn luyện khả năng nhận diện và sử dụng đúng các từ, cụm từ, thành ngữ, động từ kết hợp trong ngữ cảnh của chủ đề đô thị hoá.
- Nâng cao kỹ năng làm bài trắc nghiệm từ vựng liên quan đến chủ đề, cải thiện điểm số trong kỳ thi tốt nghiệp THPT môn Tiếng Anh.
- Cải thiện kỹ năng đọc hiểu với các từ vựng liên quan đến đô thị hoá.

**2. Học liệu**

- Quizlet
- Quizizz
- <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>
- <https://web.diffit.me/>
- Yourhomework.com

**3. Hướng dẫn tự học**

- **Sử dụng từ điển và ứng dụng học từ vựng:** Học sinh có thể sử dụng từ điển trực tuyến để tra cứu nghĩa của từ mới và học cách sử dụng từ đó trong các câu.
- **Học theo chủ đề:** Tạo các thẻ từ vựng (flashcards) cho các từ vựng liên quan đến đô thị hoá. Học sinh có thể chia các từ vựng thành các nhóm như: từ vựng về các vấn đề đô thị, các giải pháp, các thành phần trong thành phố, v.v.
- **Thực hành qua bài tập trắc nghiệm:** Tìm kiếm các bài tập trắc nghiệm về từ vựng trong chủ đề đô thị hoá. Làm quen với dạng bài thi trắc nghiệm để cải thiện kỹ năng.
- **Đọc các bài báo, sách về đô thị hoá:** Học sinh có thể tìm và đọc các bài viết, báo cáo nghiên cứu, hoặc sách về quá trình đô thị hoá để mở rộng vốn từ và nâng cao khả năng đọc hiểu.

**II. NỘI DUNG CHUYÊN ĐỀ**

**1. VOCABULARY**

No.	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
1.	authority	(n)	chính quyền
2.	condition	(n)	tình trạng
3.	facility	(n)	cơ sở vật chất
4.	immigration	(n)	sự nhập cư
5.	infrastructure	(n)	cơ sở hạ tầng
6.	policy	(n)	chính sách
7.	proportion	(n)	tỷ lệ
8.	resident	(n)	người dân
9.	skyscraper	(n)	toà nhà chọc trời
10.	unemployment	(n)	nạn thất nghiệp

11.	modernise	(v)	hiện đại hóa
12.	high-rise	(adj)	cao tầng
13.	low-rise	(adj)	thấp tầng
14.	Overcrowded	(adj)	quá đông đúc
15.	rural	(adj)	nông thôn
16.	steadily	(adv)	đều đặn
17.	Urbanisation	(n)	Sự đô thị hoá
18.	Suburbanisation	(n)	Sự mở rộng ngoại ô
19.	Metropolis	(n)	Thành phố lớn, đô thị lớn.
20.	Megacity	(n)	Siêu đô thị.
21.	Slums	(n)	Khu ổ chuột.
22.	Reconfiguration	(n)	tái cấu trúc

## 2. COLLOCATIONS/ PHRASES

No.	Word	Meaning
23.	convenience store	cửa hàng tiện lợi
24.	electric bus	xe buýt điện
25.	public park	công viên công cộng
26.	wet market	chợ bán đồ tươi sống/ chợ truyền thống
27.	carbon emission	khí thải các bon
28.	city dweller	người dân thành phố
29.	community meeting	cuộc họp cộng đồng
30.	cost of living	chi phí sinh hoạt
31.	crime rate	tỉ lệ tội phạm
32.	government official	quan chức chính phủ
33.	house price	giá nhà
34.	Old Quarter	Phố cổ
35.	rush hour	giờ cao điểm
36.	traffic jam	tắc đường
37.	get lost	bị lạc
38.	get stuck	bị mắc kẹt
39.	go for a ride	đi xe
40.	go up	lên, tăng lên
41.	settle in	định cư ở
42.	Urban sprawl	Sự mở rộng của thành phố, phát triển đô thị không kiểm soát.
43.	Rural-urban migration	Di cư từ nông thôn ra thành thị
44.	Housing shortage	Thiếu hụt nhà ở.
45.	Economic growth	Tăng trưởng kinh tế
46.	Affordable housing	Nhà ở giá rẻ.
47.	Urban expansion	Mở rộng đô thị
48.	Urban planning	Quy hoạch đô thị
49.	Urban growth	Tăng trưởng đô thị
50.	traffic bottleneck	Tắc nghẽn giao thông
51.	organizational reconfiguration:	Tái cấu trúc tổ chức
52.	system reconfiguration	tái cấu trúc hệ thống

## 3. SYNONYMS

- ⌘ **Metropolitan / Urban:** "Metropolitan" thường dùng để miêu tả các khu vực đô thị lớn hoặc trung tâm thành phố, trong khi "urban" chỉ chung về thuộc tính đô thị.
- ⌘ **Suburban / Outlying:** "Suburban" đề cập đến các khu vực ngoại ô của thành phố, còn "outlying" thường dùng để chỉ những khu vực xa trung tâm, có thể là ngoại ô hoặc vùng ven.
- ⌘ **Rural-urban migration / Urban drift:** Cả hai cụm từ này đều chỉ sự di cư từ khu vực nông thôn đến thành thị.
- ⌘ **Urban sprawl / Urban spread:** "Urban sprawl" miêu tả sự mở rộng không kiểm soát của đô thị ra các khu vực xung quanh, trong khi "urban spread" chỉ sự lan rộng chung của đô thị.
- ⌘ **Industrialisation / Industrialization:** Cả hai từ này đều chỉ quá trình công nghiệp hóa, với "industrialisation" là cách viết Anh-Anh và "industrialization" là cách viết Anh-Mỹ.
- ⌘ **Infrastructure development / Infrastructure expansion:** Cả hai cụm từ này đều đề cập đến việc phát triển hoặc mở rộng cơ sở hạ tầng đô thị.
- ⌘ **Gentrification / Urban renewal:** "Gentrification" chỉ quá trình cải tạo khu vực đô thị, thường liên quan đến việc thay đổi dân cư và tăng giá trị bất động sản, trong khi "urban renewal" là việc cải thiện và tái phát triển các khu vực đô thị cũ kỹ.
- ⌘ **City development / Urban development:** Cả hai cụm từ này đều đề cập đến sự phát triển của các khu vực đô thị.
- ⌘ **Town planning / Urban planning:** "Town planning" thường liên quan đến việc quy hoạch các thị trấn nhỏ, trong khi "urban planning" bao gồm cả quy hoạch đô thị lớn.
- ⌘ **Residential area / Housing development:** "Residential area" chỉ khu vực dân cư sinh sống, còn "housing development" ám chỉ việc phát triển các khu nhà ở mới.
- ⌘ **Public transportation / Mass transit:** Cả hai đều liên quan đến hệ thống giao thông công cộng trong đô thị.
- ⌘ **Urban renewal / City revitalization:** Cả hai cụm từ này đều chỉ quá trình tái sinh và cải thiện các khu vực đô thị cũ.
- ⌘ **Urban heat island / Heat island effect:** "Urban heat island" miêu tả hiện tượng nhiệt độ cao hơn trong các khu vực đô thị so với nông thôn, trong khi "heat island effect" là hiệu ứng gây ra hiện tượng này.
- ⌘ **Smart city / Intelligent city:** Cả hai đều ám chỉ việc sử dụng công nghệ để quản lý và cải thiện các dịch vụ đô thị.
- ⌘ **Urban agriculture / City farming:** Cả hai đều liên quan đến việc trồng trọt và chăn nuôi trong môi trường đô thị.
- ⌘ **Inner city / City center:** Cả hai đều chỉ các khu vực trung tâm trong đô thị, tuy nhiên "inner city" có thể nhấn mạnh đến các khu vực với điều kiện sống thấp hơn, trong khi "city center" là khu vực trung tâm phát triển.

- ⌘ **Urbanization / Suburbanization:** "Urbanization" là quá trình mở rộng và phát triển đô thị, trong khi "suburbanization" là sự mở rộng các khu vực ngoại ô xung quanh thành phố.
  - ⌘ **High-rise building / Skyscraper:** "High-rise building" chỉ các tòa nhà cao tầng nói chung, trong khi "skyscraper" chỉ các tòa nhà cao chọc trời, thường là những công trình nổi bật trong đô thị.
  - ⌘ **Public space / Open space:** "Public space" là không gian công cộng, bao gồm công viên, quảng trường, trong khi "open space" đề cập đến các khu vực ngoài trời, không bị xây dựng.
  - ⌘ **Urban sprawl / Urban expansion:** "Urban sprawl" là sự mở rộng của đô thị không kiểm soát, trong khi "urban expansion" chỉ sự gia tăng diện tích đô thị một cách có tổ chức hơn.
  - ⌘ **Mixed-use development / Multi-use development:** "Mixed-use development" chỉ các khu vực phát triển có sự kết hợp giữa nhà ở, thương mại và các dịch vụ khác, trong khi "multi-use development" có thể bao gồm nhiều loại hình sử dụng đất khác nhau.
  - ⌘ **Sustainable urban development / Green urban development:** "Sustainable urban development" tập trung vào việc phát triển đô thị một cách bền vững, còn "green urban development" nhấn mạnh yếu tố thân thiện với môi trường, sử dụng các giải pháp xanh như năng lượng tái tạo, công viên, cây xanh.
  - ⌘ **Gentrification / Displacement:** "Gentrification" là quá trình cải tạo khu vực đô thị, có thể dẫn đến việc thay đổi cộng đồng dân cư, trong khi "displacement" đề cập đến việc người dân bị buộc phải rời khỏi khu vực do giá trị bất động sản tăng cao.
- #### 4. ANTONYMS
- ⌘ **Urban / Rural:** "Urban" ám chỉ các khu vực thành thị, trong khi "rural" chỉ các khu vực nông thôn.
  - ⌘ **Development / Decline:** "Development" đề cập đến sự phát triển của các khu vực đô thị, trong khi "decline" chỉ sự suy thoái, giảm sút của khu vực đó.
  - ⌘ **Industrialisation / Deindustrialisation:** "Industrialisation" là quá trình công nghiệp hóa, trong khi "deindustrialisation" là quá trình giảm thiểu hoặc loại bỏ các hoạt động công nghiệp khỏi khu vực đô thị.
  - ⌘ **Growth / Stagnation:** "Growth" nói về sự mở rộng và phát triển của đô thị, trong khi "stagnation" chỉ sự trì trệ, không có sự phát triển.
  - ⌘ **Expansion / Contraction:** "Expansion" là sự mở rộng của các khu vực đô thị, trong khi "contraction" là sự thu hẹp, giảm bớt diện tích đô thị.
  - ⌘ **Suburbanisation / Counter-urbanisation:** "Suburbanisation" là sự phát triển và mở rộng các khu vực ngoại ô, trong khi "counter-urbanisation" là xu hướng di cư từ các khu vực đô thị về các khu vực nông thôn hoặc các thị trấn nhỏ.
  - ⌘ **Modernisation / Antiquation:** "Modernisation" đề cập đến việc áp dụng công nghệ và các phương pháp hiện đại trong đô thị hóa, trong khi "antiquation" là quá trình trở nên lỗi thời, cổ điển.
  - ⌘ **High-density / Low-density:** "High-density" nói về các khu vực có mật độ dân số cao trong đô thị, trong khi "low-density" là các khu vực có mật độ dân số thấp.

⌘ **Centralisation / Decentralisation:** "Centralisation" là quá trình tập trung quyền lực và các hoạt động vào trung tâm đô thị, trong khi "decentralisation" là quá trình phân tán và chuyển các hoạt động ra ngoài khu vực trung tâm.

⌘ **Gentrification / Displacement:** "Gentrification" là quá trình cải tạo và làm tăng giá trị các khu vực đô thị cũ, trong khi "displacement" là sự buộc phải di dời người dân do thay đổi xã hội và giá trị bất động sản.

⌘ **Urbanisation / Deurbanisation:** "Urbanisation" là quá trình đô thị hóa, trong khi "deurbanisation" là quá trình ngược lại, khi dân số di cư ra khỏi các thành phố lớn về các khu vực nông thôn hoặc các thị trấn nhỏ.

⌘ **Modern / Traditional:** "Modern" ám chỉ các phương pháp, công nghệ, hoặc phong cách hiện đại trong đô thị hóa, trong khi "traditional" chỉ các phong tục, cách sống hoặc phương pháp truyền thống.

⌘ **Metropolitan / Provincial:** "Metropolitan" là các khu vực thành phố lớn, năng động, trong khi "provincial" ám chỉ các khu vực tỉnh lẻ hoặc nông thôn, ít phát triển hơn.

⌘ **Expanding / Shrinking:** "Expanding" đề cập đến sự mở rộng của các khu vực đô thị, trong khi "shrinking" chỉ sự co lại hoặc thu hẹp diện tích của đô thị.

⌘ **Central / Peripheral:** "Central" ám chỉ các khu vực trung tâm trong thành phố, trong khi "peripheral" là các khu vực ngoại ô hoặc vùng ven của thành phố.

⌘ **Infrastructure development / Infrastructure decay:** "Infrastructure development" là sự phát triển và cải thiện cơ sở hạ tầng, trong khi "infrastructure decay" chỉ sự suy thoái hoặc xuống cấp của cơ sở hạ tầng.

⌘ **Sustainable development / Unsustainable development:** "Sustainable development" ám chỉ sự phát triển bền vững, chú trọng vào bảo vệ môi trường và các nguồn tài nguyên, trong khi "unsustainable development" là sự phát triển gây tổn hại lâu dài đến môi trường và tài nguyên.

⌘ **High-rise / Low-rise:** "High-rise" là các tòa nhà cao tầng, trong khi "low-rise" là các tòa nhà thấp tầng, thường là nhà ở hoặc các công trình nhỏ hơn.

⌘ **Concentration / Dispersion:** "Concentration" nói về sự tập trung dân cư hoặc hoạt động trong các khu vực đô thị, trong khi "dispersion" ám chỉ sự phân tán dân cư hoặc hoạt động ra ngoài khu vực trung tâm.

⌘ **Industrial / Post-industrial:** "Industrial" liên quan đến các ngành công nghiệp, trong khi "post-industrial" ám chỉ các xã hội hoặc khu vực sau giai đoạn công nghiệp hóa, nơi các ngành dịch vụ và công nghệ thông tin chiếm ưu thế hơn.

### III. CÁC DẠNG CÂU HỎI/BÀI TẬP THỰC HÀNH

#### PHẦN 1. CÂU HỎI NGẮN

1. Due to the economic crisis, many people can no longer \_\_\_\_ to buy new homes.

A) afford

B) expand

C) seek

D) decrease

2. The \_\_\_\_ architecture of the city attracts tourists from all over the world.

A) urban      B) colonial      C) reliable      D) leisure

3. The main \_\_\_\_\_ of the community meeting was the increase in local crime rates.

A) concern      B) proportion      C) unemployment      D) housing

4. The government has implemented policies to \_\_\_\_\_ the rate of inflation.

A) seek                  B) afford                  C) expand                  D) decrease

5. The company plans to \_\_\_\_\_ its operations to international markets.

A) decrease      B) expand      C) seek      D) afford

6. The changes in the law were introduced \_\_\_\_\_, over a period of several years.

A) rapidly      B) gradually      C) leisure      D) urban

7. The rising cost of \_\_\_\_\_ is a significant issue in major cities.

A) housing                      B) leisure                      C) concern                      D) unemployment

8. Many people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ activities such as reading and playing sports in their free time.

A) reliable      B) colonial      C) leisure      D) urban

9. A large \_\_\_\_\_ of the population is employed in the service sector.

A) proportion      B) concern      C) unemployment      D) housing

10. The development of the new product line is progressing \_\_\_\_\_ to meet the deadline.

A) leisure      B) gradually      **C) rapidly**      D) urban

11. It's important to have \_\_\_\_\_ sources of information when researching for an academic paper.

A) leisure      B) colonial      **C) reliable**      D) urban

12. Every \_\_\_\_\_ in the building received a notice about the upcoming maintenance work.

A) resident      B) concern      C) unemployment      D) housing

13. Traffic is always heavy during \_\_\_\_\_, making it difficult to commute.

A) rush hour      B) leisure      C) rapidly      D) urban

14. Many graduates employment opportunities in larger cities.

A) decrease      B) afford      C) expand      D) seek

15. The rate has been a major topic of discussion during the election campaign.

A) leisure      B) proportion      C) housing      **D) unemployment**

16. The development of the area has led to an increase in traffic congestion.

A) reliable      B) colonial      C) urban      D) leisure

17. After the factory closed, the town saw an \_\_\_\_\_ in the number of available jobs.

A) decrease      B) expand      C) seek      D) afford

18. The museum offers a discount to \_\_\_\_ during the off-peak season.

- A) concerns      B) residents      C) unemployments      D) housings

19. To \_\_\_\_ a better quality of life, many people are moving to the suburbs.

- A) afford      B) seek      C) expand      D) decrease

20. The \_\_\_\_ style of living often includes a fast-paced environment and a diverse culture.

- A) urban      B) colonial      C) reliable      D) leisure

## PHẦN 2: CÂU HỎI THEO DẠNG ĐỀ THI TỐT NGHIỆP

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.

Urbanization refers to the process through which cities grow and expand as more people move from rural to urban areas. This phenomenon is driven by various factors, including economic opportunities, educational facilities, and healthcare services, which often attract individuals seeking better living standards. As cities become more populated, they undergo significant transformations in infrastructure, including housing, transportation, and public services.

The rise in urban populations can lead to both positive and negative outcomes. On the positive side, urbanization can stimulate economic development, innovation, and cultural exchange. It often brings improvements in living standards and provides better access to services and amenities. However, rapid urban growth can also strain existing infrastructure, leading to issues such as overcrowding, pollution, and inadequate public services. These challenges can impact the quality of life in urban areas and require careful planning and management.

Effective urban planning is crucial to mitigating the negative effects of urbanization. This includes creating sustainable infrastructure, managing resources efficiently, and ensuring equitable access to services for all residents. By addressing these challenges, cities can harness the benefits of urbanization while improving the overall quality of urban life.

[Adapted from United Nations. "World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision." United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2019]

**Question 1:** Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor driving urbanization?

- A. Economic opportunities      B. Healthcare services  
C. Climate change      D. Educational facilities

**Question 2:** The word **stimulate** in paragraph 2 is OPPOSITE in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. encourage      B. promote      C. hinder      D. accelerate

**Question 3:** The word **they** in paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_.

- A. rural areas      B. cities      C. economic opportunities      D. suburban

**Question 4:** The word **mitigating** in paragraph 3 could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_.

- A. worsening      B. addressing      C. preventing      D. reducing

**Question 5:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 3?

- A. Good urban planning is essential to address urbanization's adverse effects.  
B. Proper urban planning can help reduce the negative impacts of urban growth.  
C. Mitigating urbanization's drawbacks requires effective urban planning.  
D. Managing urbanization's negative consequences relies on strategic urban planning.

**Question 6:** According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- A. Urbanization always improves living standards.  
B. Rapid urbanization can lead to overcrowding and pollution.  
C. Economic development is rarely associated with urbanization.  
D. Urban growth only brings negative outcomes.

**Question 7:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the benefits of urbanization?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

**Question 8:** In which passage does the author mention that durable infrastructure helps manage the impacts of urbanization?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

**Mark the letter A, B, C or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best arrangement questions**

**Question 9:**

- a. Mia: That's true. The population in cities is increasing rapidly, and infrastructure can't always keep up.
- b. Jake: Have you noticed how traffic congestion has gotten worse in the city?
- c. Jake: Exactly! Overcrowding and pollution are major challenges of urbanization.

A. c-a-b

B. a-b-c

C. b-a-c

D. b-c-a

**Question 10:**

- a. Emma: That's true! Many people are moving to cities for better job opportunities.
- b. Liam: Urbanization is happening so fast in our country.
- c. Liam: However, it also leads to problems like overcrowding and pollution.

A. c-a-b

B. b-a-c

C. a-b-c

D. b-c-a

**Question 11:**

- a. Ethan: I think we need more green spaces in cities.
- b. Ava: That's true! Urbanization is making parks disappear.
- c. Ava: Exactly! Trees and parks help reduce air pollution.
- d. Ethan: Yes! Plus, they make cities more livable.

A. b-c-a-d

B. a-b-c-d

C. b-a-d-c

D. a-d-b-c

**Question 12:**

- a. Mia: That's right! The lack of green spaces is a serious issue in urban areas.
- b. Noah: Have you noticed that parks and trees are disappearing in big cities?
- c. Noah: It's because more buildings and roads are being constructed to support urban growth.

A. b-a-c

B. c-b-a

C. a-c-b

D. b-c-a

**Question 13:**

- a. Olivia: Housing in big cities is getting too expensive.
- b. Lucas: I agree. Many people can't afford to live in urban areas anymore.
- c. Lucas: That's why some people are moving to suburban areas.
- d. Olivia: Yes, but then they have to commute longer distances.

A. a-b-c-d

B. b-c-d-a

C. a-d-c-b

D. c-a-b-d

**Question 14:**

- a. Ethan: I know! Many urban areas are struggling with waste management.
- b. Ava: The more people move to cities, the more waste is produced.
- c. Ava: That's why governments need better recycling and waste disposal systems.

A. b-a-c

B. c-b-a

C. a-b-c

D. b-c-a

**Question 15:**

- a. Olivia: The government should invest more in public transportation.
- b. Lucas: You're right! A good metro system can reduce traffic congestion.
- c. Lucas: Public transport is often not efficient enough in big cities.

A. b-a-c

B. a-b-c

C. c-a-b

D. c-b-a

**Question 16:**

- a. Jake: Many cities are suffering from traffic congestion.
- b. Mia: Yes, and air pollution is also getting worse.
- c. Mia: That's why we need better public transportation.
- d. Jake: Exactly! More metro lines and buses could help.

A. a-b-c-d

B. b-c-d-a

C. c-a-b-d

D. a-c-b-d

**Question 17:**



- a. Emily: True! High housing prices are forcing many people to live in smaller apartments.
- b. Daniel: Have you seen how expensive rent is in the city center?
- c. Daniel: It's one of the biggest challenges of urbanization.

**A. b-a-c**                      **B. c-b-a**                      **C. a-c-b**                      **D. b-c-a**

**Question 18:**

- a. Henry: Urbanization is leading to a lot of environmental problems.
- b. Sophia: I know! Deforestation is a big issue.
- c. Henry: That's right! Forests are being cleared to build new buildings.
- d. Sophia: We need more sustainable urban planning.

**A. a-b-c-d**                      **B. b-a-d-c**                      **C. a-d-c-b**                      **D. d-a-b-c**

**Question 19:**

- a. Henry: That's why urban planners need to focus on smart city solutions.
- b. Sophia: Many cities are struggling with air pollution.
- c. Henry: Exactly! We need more green energy and eco-friendly transportation.

**A. c-a-b**                      **B. b-c-a**                      **C. b-a-c**                      **D. a-b-c**

**Question 20:**

- a. Liam: More and more people are moving to cities.
- b. Charlotte: That's because there are better job opportunities in urban areas.
- c. Charlotte: But at the same time, it leads to overpopulation.
- d. Liam: Yes, and that can cause housing shortages.

**A. a-b-c-d**                      **B. b-a-c-d**                      **C. a-d-b-c**                      **D. c-b-a-d**

**Question 21:**

- a. Oliver: That's right! Some rural areas are becoming deserted as people move to cities.
- b. Charlotte: Urbanization is causing a decline in population in the countryside.
- c. Charlotte: This can have negative effects on agriculture and local businesses.

**A. a-b-c**                      **B. b-a-c**                      **C. b-c-a**                      **D. c-b-a**

**Question 22:**

- a. Benjamin: Extreme weather is becoming a bigger problem in cities.
- b. Lily: Yes! Heavy rains often cause flooding.
- c. Lily: The drainage systems can't handle so much water.
- d. Benjamin: We need better urban planning to prevent that.

**A. a-b-c-d**                      **B. b-a-d-c**                      **C. a-d-b-c**                      **D. c-a-b-d**

**Question 23:**

- a. Daniel: Many urban areas are struggling with waste management.
- b. Emily: I know! Trash is piling up in some places.
- c. Emily: We need better recycling programs.
- d. Daniel: That's right! People should be encouraged to reduce waste.

**A. c-a-b-d**                      **B. b-a-d-c**                      **C. a-b-c-d**                      **D. a-d-c-b**

**Question 24:**

- a. Jack: The increase in high-rise buildings is changing the skyline of major cities.
- b. Amelia: That's true! Some cities look completely different from just 10 years ago.
- c. Amelia: However, it also means that historical buildings are being demolished.

**A. c-a-b**                      **B. a-b-c**                      **C. b-a-c**                      **D. b-c-a**

**Question 29:**

- a. Noah: Smart cities could be a solution to urban problems.
- b. Ava: I agree! Technology can help manage traffic and pollution.
- c. Ava: We also need better energy-efficient buildings.
- d. Noah: Yes, sustainable infrastructure is very important.

**A. a-b-c-d**                      **B. b-a-d-c**                      **C. a-d-b-c**                      **D. c-a-b-d**

**Question 25:**

- However, despite this rapid growth, Riverton still lacks adequate public transportation, with the nearest bus station over two miles away from the center.
- Once peaceful green spaces along Main Street and River Road have been transformed into residential complexes, reflecting a shift toward urbanization.
- Consequently, the population has surged by 30% due to new residents moving in, which has led to significant traffic congestion during peak hours.
- This residential development has attracted various businesses, from cafes to grocery stores, invigorating the local economy and making Riverton increasingly vibrant.
- Riverton has experienced dramatic changes over the past decade.

(Adapted from *i-Learn Smart World*)

**A.** e-b-d-c-a

**B.** e-d-c-a-b

**C.** e-d-a-b-c

**D.** e-d-b-c-a

**Question 26:**

- James: One solution is to develop smart cities with advanced technology.
- Grace: Urbanization is making it harder to manage resources like water and electricity.
- Grace: That's true! Smart grids and sustainable energy sources can help.

**A.** b-a-c

**B.** c-a-b

**C.** a-b-c

**D.** b-c-a

**Question 27:**

- Benjamin: Cities need to improve their drainage systems to prevent flooding.
- Lily: Climate change is making extreme weather events worse.
- Lily: That's right! Heavy rains can cause serious problems in urban areas.

**A.** b-a-c

**B.** c-a-b

**C.** b-c-a

**D.** a-b-c

**Question 28:**

- Lucas: Do you think public transport is improving in our city?
- Mia: Not really. Buses are still overcrowded.
- Mia: That's why many people prefer using motorbikes.
- Lucas: But that just makes traffic worse!

**A.** a-b-c-d

**B.** b-a-d-c

**C.** c-a-b-d

**D.** a-c-b-d

**Question 29:**

- The population of New Orleans had some fluctuation between 1950 and 2010. It had a slight growth between 1950 and 1970.
- During this time, Atlanta had the most significant change in population. The population of Atlanta in 1950 was around 500 thousand, and it rose significantly to 2.2 million by 1990.
- Similarly, Charlotte's population went up over the 60-year period. It grew steadily from 100 thousand to 500 thousand between 1950 and 1990.
- The chart shows how the populations of three major cities in the USA changed from 1950 to 2010. These cities are Atlanta, Charlotte, and New Orleans.
- In general, the population in each city increased over the 60-year period.

(Adapted from *i-Learn Smart World*)

**A.** d – b – c – e – a

**B.** d – c – a – b – e

**C.** d – a – e – b – c

**D.** d – e – b – c – a

**Question 30:**

**Hi Daniel,**

- With more people moving to cities, waste management is becoming a huge problem.
- Do you think stricter recycling programs would help?
- The amount of plastic and electronic waste is increasing rapidly.
- If we don't act now, landfills will soon be overflowing!
- Let's brainstorm solutions when we meet next time!

**Best,**

Sarah

**A.** c-a-b-d-e

**B.** a-b-d-c-e

**C.** a-c-d-b-e

**D.** b-a-c-d-e

**Question 31:**

**Hi Emily,**

- a. I believe investing in smart city solutions could be a game changer.
- b. The rapid urbanization in our country is creating many problems.
- c. Do you think our city should adopt more sustainable infrastructure?
- d. Pollution, overpopulation, and waste management are just a few examples.
- e. Let's discuss this more when we meet next time!

**Best,**

Oliver

**A. b-d-a-c-e**

**B. d-b-c-a-e**

**C. a-b-d-e-c**

**D. b-c-d-a-e**

**Question 32:**

**Hi Jake,**

- a. One major issue is traffic congestion, which makes commuting really stressful.
- b. I read an article about the challenges of urbanization in our country.
- c. Do you think better public transportation would help solve this problem?
- d. It mentioned rising population, pollution, and lack of green spaces.
- e. Let me know what you think!

**Best,**

Emma

**A. b-d-a-c-e**

**B. d-b-a-e-c**

**C. a-c-b-d-e**

**D. c-a-b-d-e**

**Question 33:**

**Hi Mia,**

- a. Urbanization has made housing in big cities incredibly expensive.
- b. Many people are moving to suburban areas for a more affordable life.
- c. However, long commutes are a big downside of this.
- d. Do you think the government should improve public transport to help?
- e. Let's talk about this more when we meet!

**Best,**

Liam

**A. a-b-c-d-e**

**B. b-a-d-c-e**

**C. d-a-b-c-e**

**D. a-d-c-b-e**

**Question 34:**

**Hi Alex,**

- a. I think cities should focus more on creating pedestrian-friendly spaces.
- b. The lack of sidewalks and bike lanes is making cities less safe for people.
- c. Many urban areas are designed mainly for cars, which increases traffic congestion.
- d. What's your opinion on this issue?
- e. Let's grab a coffee and chat about it soon!

**Best,**

Sophie

**A. a-c-d-b-e**

**B. d-a-c-b-e**

**C. c-a-b-d-e**

**D. c-b-a-d-e**

**Read the following leaflet and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the option that best fits each of the numbered blanks.**

**SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIVING**

As cities continue to grow, it's important to make **sustainable** choices. Here are (35) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to reduce your impact while enjoying city life.

**Challenges of Urbanization:**

Overcrowding and pollution are major challenges. Therefore, we must (36) \_\_\_\_\_ **greener** practices in our daily routines.

**Sustainable Solutions:**

- Use public transport or bicycles or (37) \_\_\_\_\_ sustainable vehicles to (38) \_\_\_\_\_ emissions.

- Choose **some** eco-friendly homes to minimize impact.
- Support **local** businesses to contribute to (39) \_\_\_\_\_.
- Be mindful (40) \_\_\_\_\_ **your** waste and reduce your carbon footprint.

- Question 35.** A. several B. a lot C. amount D. much  
**Question 36.** A. adopt B. change C. impact D. pollute  
**Question 37.** A. another B. others C. the others **D. other**  
**Question 38.** A. put down **B. cut down** C. pass away D. turn down  
**Question 39.** A. carbon footprint B. urban sprawl **C. community growth** D. local market  
**Question 40.** A. on B. about **C. of** D. with

**Read the following passage about smart growth and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 41 to 48.**

### Smart Growth

Recently, experts have tried to **curb** the spread of suburban sprawl, or at least create urban areas that are developed more purposefully. This is known as "smart growth." City planners create communities that are designed for more walking and less dependency on cars. Some developers recover old communities in downtown urban areas, rather than develop the next piece of farmland or wilderness.

U.S. states such as Oregon are passing laws to prevent unplanned urban sprawl. **They** have created boundaries around cities that limit the growth of development. Officials have created laws stating that the minimum size of a plot of land is 32 hectares (80 acres). This is to prevent developers from creating suburban communities. An 80-acre plot of land is **financially impractical** for a single-family home!

Other smart-growth communities are creating new types of development. Some have large amounts of undeveloped "green space," organic farms, and lakes. Urban areas typically drain the water from rain and snow, which cannot collect in the paved-over ground. Rather than use drainage pipes and ditches, smart-growth communities create wetlands designed to filter storm runoff.

More city planners are developing urban areas by considering their geography. **Engineers construct buildings that integrate seamlessly with the surrounding environment, drawing upon natural resources.** White roofs, for example, reflect the sun's rays and lower the cost of air conditioning. Homebuilders in urban areas as diverse as Los Angeles, California, U.S., and the island communities of Greece create homes and businesses with white plaster or tile roofs for this reason.

There is also a move toward preserving and maintaining more green areas and planting more trees in urban areas. Landscape designers often consult with city planners to incorporate parks with development.

[Adapted from National Geographic]

**Question 41:** Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a feature of smart growth?

- A. Promoting walking instead of driving B. Revitalizing old neighborhoods  
**C. Increasing housing prices** D. Preserving green spaces

**Question 42:** The word "curb" in paragraph 1 is **OPPOSITE** in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. control **B. encourage** C. limit D. restrict

**Question 43:** The phrase "financially impractical" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. too suitable **B. too costly** C. easily affordable D. very reasonable

**Question 44:** The word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. planners **B. officials** C. U.S. states D. urban areas

**Question 45:** Which of the following is **NOT TRUE**, according to paragraphs 2 and 3?

- A. The government restricts development in suburban areas by increasing the requirements for building houses.

**B. The government wants people to build houses of at least 80 acres to reduce the cost burden and limit land use.**

C. The states encourage residents to develop housing in already developed areas.

D. They have created new technologies to address the issue of rainwater accumulation on paved surfaces.

**Question 46:** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

A. The rapid growth gradually leads people toward using natural energy sources and sustainable structures instead of artificial constructions

B. Over time, people have consistently built structures that integrate with the natural environment and efficiently make use of natural energy sources.

C. Structures are optimally designed to blend with the natural environment while effectively utilizing available natural resources

D. Engineers have created impressive structures that integrate with nature, efficiently using available resources alongside advanced human technology.

**Question 47:** In which paragraph does the writer mention the laws created to prevent urban sprawl?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

**Question 48:** In which paragraph does the writer explain how smart growth communities manage stormwater?

A. Paragraph 1

B. Paragraph 2

C. Paragraph 3

D. Paragraph 4

**Read the following passage about urbanization and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 31 to 40.**

[I] Urbanization refers to the increasing population shift from **rural to urban areas**, resulting in the growth of cities and metropolitan regions (Hall, 2014). [II] **This phenomenon** is driven by various factors, including economic opportunities, improved living standards, and social amenities available in urban centers. [III] As a result, urbanization significantly impacts both individuals and communities, leading to a range of benefits and challenges (Davis, 2016). [IV]

One of the primary advantages of urbanization is the economic growth it fosters. Cities often provide a plethora of job opportunities, attracting individuals seeking better employment and higher incomes. In urban areas, businesses flourish due to increased demand for goods and services, leading to enhanced economic productivity. Moreover, urbanization encourages innovation and technological advancements, as a dense concentration of people often fosters creativity and collaboration (Florida, 2017).

However, urbanization also presents **significant challenges**. *Rapid population growth in cities can lead to overcrowding, straining public services such as transportation, healthcare, and education.* Many urban areas struggle to provide adequate housing, resulting in the proliferation of informal settlements and slums. According to the United Nations (2018), nearly one billion people live in slums, lacking access to basic services. They also face adverse living conditions. This situation exacerbates social inequality and can lead to increased crime rates and health issues.

To address the challenges of urbanization, sustainable urban planning is essential. Governments and urban planners must prioritize creating inclusive, well-connected cities that provide access to essential services for all residents. Strategies such as developing affordable housing, enhancing public transport systems, and promoting green spaces can help improve the quality of life in urban areas **while mitigating the negative impacts of urbanization**

*(Adapted from Wikipedia)*

**Question 49.** Where in paragraph I does the following sentence best fit?

**Urban areas offer a wide array of social services that are often unavailable in rural areas.**

A. [I]

B. [II]

C. [III]

D. [IV]

**Question 50.** The phrase "plethora of job opportunities" in paragraph 2 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_.

A. limited job options

B. abundant job opportunities

C. scarcity of jobs

D. specific job roles

**Question 51.** The word "they" in paragraph 3 refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. urban areas

B. public services

C. people

D. basic services

**Question 52.** According to paragraph 2, which of the following is NOT a benefit of urbanization?

- A. Economic growth
- B. Job opportunities
- C. Increased social inequality
- D. Technological advancements

**Question 53.** Which of the following **best summarizes paragraph 3**?

- A. Urbanization creates a range of challenges, including overcrowding and insufficient public services.
- B. Urban areas have sample **housing options** for all residents and convenient public services.
- C. Rapid urbanization has no negative **impact on not only crime rates but also health issues**.
- D. The growth of cities automatically improves **living conditions for all as well as living standards**.

**Question 54.** The word "**proliferation**" in paragraph 3 is CLOSEST in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- A. reduction
- B. increase
- C. stabilization
- D. disappearance

**Question 55.** Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Rapid urbanization benefits individuals with higher incomes and businesses.
- B. All urban areas can easily provide adequate housing for their residents.
- C. Sustainable urban planning is crucial to addressing the issues arising from urbanization.
- D. Urbanization has no effect on public services, living conditions and people health.

**Question 56.** Which of the following best paraphrases the underlined sentence in paragraph 4?

**To address the challenges of urbanization, sustainable urban planning is essential**

- A. Urban challenges can only be solved through strict urban planning regulations.
- B. Sustainable urban planning plays a crucial role in overcoming urbanization challenges.
- C. Urbanization is not a significant concern in sustainable urban planning.
- D. Addressing urbanization challenges does not require sustainable urban planning.

**Question 57.** Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Urbanization is a recent phenomenon that has minimal global impact.
- B. Slums are a direct result of effective urban planning and rapid urbanization.
- C. Sustainable urban planning can help mitigate some of the negative effects of urbanization.
- D. Economic opportunities in urban areas lead to an equal distribution of wealth.

**Question 58.** Which of the following best summarizes the passage?

- A. Urbanization **not only** leads to job creation and economic growth, **but also results in** overcrowding and social inequality **that require sustainable urban planning to address**.
- B. The transition from rural to urban living brings major economic and community changes, but it also causes problems like overcrowding and overburdened public services due to rapid urbanization.
- C. While urban areas have benefits, they don't fully solve rural issues like housing and public services. Many cities face challenges such as slums and limited service access.
- D. Cities may improve living standards, but believing they offer the best quality of life without planning is misleading. Urban growth can lead to overcrowding and inequality, requiring management.

**Read the following passage about urbanisation and mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the best answer to each of the following questions from 18 to 22.**

Urbanisation occurs in many parts of the world, both in developed and developing nations. It refers to the process in which urban areas grow (59)\_\_\_\_\_. This can lead to the concentration of populations into towns and cities. When properly planned, (60)\_\_\_\_\_. However, if it is poorly managed, it can pose a significant challenge to maintaining the sustainability of these areas.

Big cities attract a lot of people as they usually offer more employment opportunities as well as a better life. The economy of urban areas tends to grow rapidly as more businesses and factories are created, and more workers are needed. (61)\_\_\_\_\_. This also encourages governments to spend money on better schools, hospitals, roads, public transport, and more. As cities expand, many more facilities such as public parks and gardens, swimming pools, libraries, cinemas and sports centres are built, (62)\_\_\_\_\_.

However, when too many people move to a big city, (63)\_\_\_\_\_. For example, big urban areas can easily get overcrowded as railway networks and roads can't cope with the large number of passengers. The economic growth and expansion of big cities come at a big price for local residents as

house prices and rents go up, and they can't afford to either buy or rent. Another problem is that big cities are experiencing more air pollution than rural areas. This can increase the risk of infections, heart disease, and lung cancer, and severely affect people who are ill.

*(Adapted from Global Success)*

**Question 59.**

- A. as people leave the countryside or more factories and towns are constructed in rural areas.
- B. when people leave the countryside, more factories and towns are constructed in rural areas.
- C. while people move to the countryside, factories and towns are built in rural regions.
- D. if people migrate from the countryside to rural areas, factories and towns develop there.

**Question 60.**

- A. urbanisation can be brought a number of benefits, especially for the economy and society.
- B. urbanisation can bring a number of benefits, especially for the economy and society.
- C. a number of benefits, especially for the economy and society, can be brought by urbanisation.
- D. a number of benefits, including the economy and society, can be brought by urbanisation

**Question 61.**

- A. Economic growth also causes household income to decrease, but spending increases.
- B. With economic growth, both household income and savings also tend to rise.
- C. Economic growth also leads to an increase in household income and spending.
- D. Economic growth also leads to a drop in both household income and spending.

**Question 62.**

- A. making people of all ages **be excited** and appealing to city life.
- B. where makes city life exciting and appealing to people of all ages.
- C. which make city life exciting and appealing to people of all ages.
- D. making city life exciting and attractive to people of all ages.

**Question 63.**

- A. It can lose its effectiveness without good planning and investment in the infrastructure.
- B. Without good planning and investment, its infrastructure can become ineffective.
- C. The infrastructure lacked good planning and investment can become ineffective.
- D. The infrastructure lacks good planning and investment so that it can become ineffective.